POLYPLOIDY IN PASSIFLORA LUTEA.—Nearly fifteen years ago I found *Passiflora lutea* L. in Clarke Co., Virginia, near a limestone bluff overlooking the Shenandoah River. When dug up and moved to The Blandy Experimental Farm a few miles away, the plant thrived and has fruited profusely. Wray M. Bowden reported the $2n$-number of this collection to be 84 and published a root-tip metaphase showing this number of chromosomes (American Journal of Botany 32: 191–201. 1945).

On October 17, 1948, near Lake Drummond in the Great Dismal Swamp, Norfolk Co., Virginia, I came across a fruiting plant of *Passiflora lutea.* It grew among blackberries in a forest opening and on black muck soil. Because Bowden's chromosome-number determination was high for the genus, seed were taken from the Dismal Swamp specimen and planted in our greenhouse. Two seedlings have been cytologically examined: $2n = 24$.

These chromosome counts indicate that polyploidy exists in this species and suggest that there are intraspecific chromosomal races. If such races do occur, I would like to map their geographic—and perhaps ecologic—distributions and, accordingly, would appreciate it if collectors should send me seed or living plants accompanied by statements of exact locality and soil type. Gray's Manual records the species from southern Pennsylvania to Missouri, Texas, and Florida.—J. T. BALDWIN, JR., College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

DOES DICRANUM ARCTICUM OCCUR IN SOUTHERN CENTRAL QUEBEC?—In his paper on Canadian Eastern Arctic mosses [*Musci*, Nat. Mus. of Can. Bulletin No. **97**: 393. 1947], Prof. Wm. C. STEERE remarks that *Kiaeria glacialis* (Berggr.) Hagen is "A real circumpolar species of the Arctic zone. . . . Previously only once reported from the Canadian Eastern Arctic, and then from the southernmost [viz., Northern Labrador] part".

Consequently, an apparent problem in distribution arises when one discovers that the same species is listed, under *Dicranum arcticum* Schimp., a synonym, by Abbé Ernest LEPAGE ["*Liste des Lichens, Mousses et Hépatiques du Québec* . . .", Le Nat. Can. **72:** 319. 1945] for a station considerably south of the known range of the species.

The only record of the species for Quebec is based upon the collection by F. MARIE-ANSELME from Beauceville, Beauce County. The locality it comes from, lying in south-central Quebec, has not yet yielded any of the floristic elements which have made the Gaspé region the mecca of arctic-alpine species south of the 55th parallel in northeastern North America.

Through the kind courtesy of F. FABIUS, s. c., the author has had access to the original collection, *No. 2854*, in the M.-ANSELME herbarium, which bears the identification of *Dicranum arcticum*.

Assuming that the leaves bore a "nervure non-dentée", the specimen collected, on soil in a field, May 1, 1939, was named *D. arcticum*. Closer examination of the costa reveals the presence of weak teeth on the upper dorsal side. Transversal sections through the median nerve show it to consist of heterogeneous cells. The serration towards the leaf-apex is poorly developed but the upper leaf-cells are all elongate and porose.

Rather than leave the material under *D. arcticum* it would be more appropriate to place it with *D. scoparium* Hedw. while fully noting that the material shows considerable variation and under certain aspects might pass for *D. Bonjeani* DeNot.—JAMES KUCYNIAK, Montreal Botanical Garden.

DICENTRA CUCULLARIA F. PURPURITINCTA IN QUEBEC.—*Dicentra Cucullaria* (L.) Bernh. is a very common plant with us, with a distribution extending as far eastward as Rimouski Co. (Lepage), and Gaspé Co.: Ruisseau Sorel (Rousseau) and Mont Saint-Pierre (Dansereau). On the other hand, the more southern *Dicentra canadensis* (Goldie) Walp., is restricted to the Montreal region.

The present note reports the discovery of *Dicentra Cucullaria* (L.) Bernh. f. *purpuritincta* Eames, RHODORA **33:** 169, 1931, in Quebec. It was found on May 4, 1948, at Saint-Jean (Saint-Jean Co.), in a large deciduous wood which surrounds a quarry and which is noted for its rich spring flora. Saint-Jean is located midway between Montreal and the American border.

In the form, the corolla is pink while the sepals are reddish-purple. It was described from southwestern Connecticut and